

WHERE WHEAT MAKES MONEY

● Breaking Prairie—35 acres a day ●



● Aberdeen District, Saskatchewan Valley ●

BOARD OF TRADE ABERDEEN

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

February, 1911

Shoritz

F

1074.5

A1A1

1911

Directory of Aberdeen Saskatchewan

TOWN COUNCIL

Overseer—DR. J. M. HOLMES
Councillors—JOHN MACDONALD, E. W. DAILEY
Sec.-Treas.—G. H. L. BIGELOW

RURAL MUNICIPALITY

Reeve—A. L. ISAAC
Councillors—E. C. ROBBINS, W. J. STEWART,
W. W. DAVITT, J. J. NEWDORF, J. WASNICK
A. COGHLAN
Sec.-Treas.—G. H. L. BIGELOW

TOWN SCHOOL BOARD

W. H. LAWRENCE, Chairman, G. W. McCLASKEY
A. L. ISAAC

BOARD OF TRADE

President—F. W. HEARN
Vice-President—HY. SCHROEDER
Sec.-Treas.—G. H. L. BIGELOW
Executive—E. W. DAILEY, F. G. EARLE
J. J. HEINRICHS, J. A. HURBERT, G. W. McCLASKEY
J. A. JACKSON, J. M. RENTIER, W. H. HURBERT

ABERDEEN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

President—W. H. LAWRENCE
Sec.-Treas.—E. C. ROBBINS

ABERDEEN RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY

President—A. L. ISAAC
Sec.-Treas.—A. N. WINTERS

Directory—continued

NORTH ABERDEEN RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY

President—W. H. LAWRENCE

Secretary—G. W. HOLMAN

TOWN TELEPHONES AND LONG DISTANCE

Provincial owned and operated
Central for all Phones--Aberdeen

ABERDEEN BASEBALL CLUB

Presidents—T. GEO. EARLE

Vice-President—G. W. McCLASKEY

Secretary—F. W. HEARN

Treasurer—H. SCHROEDER

Manager—E. W. DAILEY

Captain—F. L. LOUGHRIDGE

ABERDEEN HOCKEY CLUB

President—T. GEO. EARLE

Secretary—A. N. WINTERS

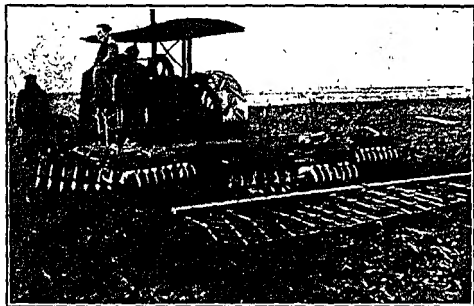
Manager—F. W. HEARN

Captain—D. M. CUSITAN



Aberdeen

Saskatchewan



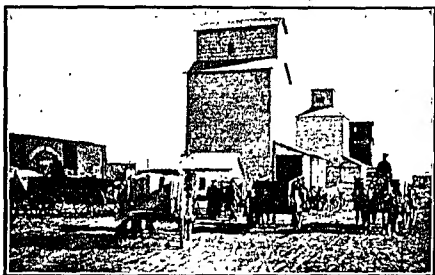
Edward Miller's Power Outfit, Aberdeen

AT the heart and centre of the great Saskatchewan Valley in Western Canada is the Aberdeen district which is so abundantly favored by soil, climate, and other conditions as to be a veritable garden for the growth of hard wheat and other cereals. So attractive is this region to the progressive farmers of other less favored portions of North America, that scores of ambitious and energetic tillers of the soil from other regions have during the past year, (1910), secured holdings in this district, have moved upon the land, and begun active operations in the most profitable industry in the world—the growth of hard wheat and other grains on the broad and fertile prairie acres of this favored area. During the same period older settlers have greatly enlarged their holdings of the choice and fertile prairie acres of the Aberdeen district. Over thirty thousand acres of rich virgin prairie land within the eight townships of this district were broken during 1910, ready for crop this year.—The prodigious profits from agriculture in this district, owing to the many natural and other advantages, combined with the present low price of prairie land, are rapidly transforming what was but a few short years ago the wide, open, grass-covered prairie into one of the most highly cultivated and populous agri-

cultural areas on the continent. The opportunity of securing the remaining virgin prairie, ready for the mile-long furrow of the breaking plow, in this abundantly favored region and at present low prices will in a very few years be gone forever. Each year in future, yes, each month, will see a rapid rise in the present low price of this land. Intending settlers in the Last West should lose no time in looking into the attractive and superior opportunities which this wonderfully favored district of Aberdeen offers NOW

How Money is Made Quickly

The rapid amassing of wealth in Western Canada is not accomplished by going in far ahead of railway transportation and waiting for long and weary years on the frontier for a railroad. Under such circumstances grain cannot be grown on an adequate scale nor can it be marketed profitably. Rather is the wealth of the West quickly accumulated by those far-seeing and energetic farmers who select the most productive prairie soil where climatic conditions are most favorable and within easy hauling distance of an actually operating railway. In such a location, surrounded by neighbors, with daily mail, passenger, freight and express service, connected with all parts of the continent by his rural telephone line, his family enjoying all the advantages of nearby schools and churches, within easy reach over good roads to market for his produce and for the securing of all farm and household requisites, no time is wasted, no privations are suffered, and no inconveniences are encountered. It is plain and pleasant sailing under such circumstances for the farmer and his family. Block after block of prairie is broken, sown to wheat and other grains, and the prolific yields of golden grain are easily and economically harvested and marketed. The low prices of the good wheat land in the Aberdeen district are fully paid out of the net profits of two or three years' active operations, and the settler is on the high road to a wealth and prosperity undreamed of by tillers of the soil in other parts of the world. At the present pace of development in this district, the available area of unbroken prairie will all be under cultivation in a few years, and then the price of land will rise to a level to make the holders of this desirable commodity immensely wealthy. And all this will occur while in regions waiting for railways settlers will be merely marking time financially, and putting up with pioneer privations all the while. For conveniences, comforts, agreeable surroundings, economical operations in agriculture, prolific yields, low-priced wheat land ready for the plow, favorable climatic conditions, and all-round progress and prosperity coupled with the inevitable early and rapid rise in land values, the wide-awake farmer from whatever part of this continent should come to the Aberdeen district without delay. Wealth and happiness now await him.



Marketing Wheat at Aberdeen

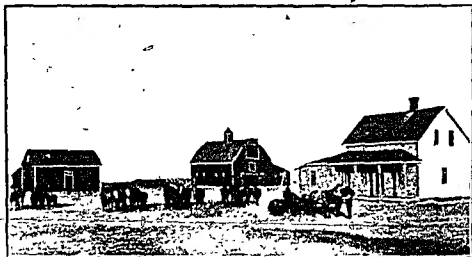
Progress and Prosperity Here

The eight townships comprised within the Rural Municipality of Aberdeen set a pace for progress and development along agricultural and other lines during 1910 that has far surpassed that of any previous year. Ninety houses, thirty of them good substantial structures, were erected in the district; and twenty-four commodious barns and ten others of smaller dimensions were constructed during the same period. Over ten thousand acres of virgin prairie were broken by ten power-plow outfits at work in this district, while over twenty thousand acres additional were broken by horses. Thirty-seven families of settlers, with forty-three carloads of effects and farm equipment arrived during the past year at Aberdeen in the center of the district and settled in the municipality, many other settlers purchased their outfits at this centre and went upon the land, while about twenty-four thousand acres of land in this district were purchased by those who will during 1911 come to this district to cultivate it, by those who came in during 1910, and by the prosperous and progressive farmers of the district who enlarged their holdings. During 1910 two rural telephone lines were erected in the district, one extending twenty miles southward from Aberdeen and the other nine miles northward from the town. Another rural line extending eighteen miles southeast from this center, will be erected during the present year and shortly—within a few weeks or months—the Province of Saskatchewan will install a publicly owned and operated phone system in the town to replace the privately owned system which has done duty in the past. The Province of Saskatchewan has undertaken the installation and operation of all long distance telephone lines in the province, and co-operates generously with all communities desiring to install rural telephone companies. During 1911 about

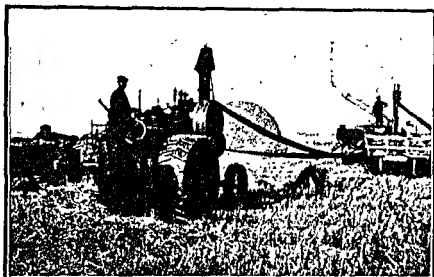
fifty miles of rural telephone lines will be in operation in this district, without counting individual connections, the phone system in the town of Aberdeen, or the government long distance lines in the municipality. Every part of the municipality will shortly be, as many parts of it now are, in immediate communication with every other part of the district, the town and the whole world. Since the eight townships of this Rural Municipality got together, a little over a year ago and secured additional powers of making local improvements, sixty-two miles of roads have been graded in the district, and active measures have been adopted to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds and the commencement and spread of prairie fires in the district, all tending to the additional security, comfort and profit of the people. Three rural schools, besides the three-room town school, will be supplemented in 1911 by the recent organization of two additional rural school districts which will each erect a school building this year. A live local organization of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan has a large and growing membership and takes an active interest through local, provincial and federal legislation, in everything promoting the welfare of the agricultural classes. Within the past year two new churches have been built in this district.

The Town Progressive Too

Keeping pace with the development of the excellent district in which it is centrally located, the town of Aberdeen, Saskatchewan, has been busy. In addition to the three elevators and a 125 barrel flour mill which this center has to handle its grain, an extension was made last year to the loading platform at the C.N.R. station, making this 162 feet in length. Besides merchants and dealers adding to their stocks and facilities



Farm of W. H. Lawrence, Aberdeen.



One of the Many Threshing Outfits of
Aberdeen District

for handling the growing trade of this center, a harness shop, a second blacksmith shop, two new warehouses, a dozen neat residences, two new churches and a new rink have been erected to serve the growing needs of the community. A mile or more of streets have been graded to supplement the work of the Rural Municipality on the roads leading to the town, and several blocks of sidewalk were laid. Aberdeen presents the appearance which only an up-to-date trading center for a large and prosperous agricultural district could possess. There are, of course, some excellent business openings here which will be specifically mentioned elsewhere in this booklet.

Additional Advantages of this District

Located on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, 477 miles west of Winnipeg and 358 miles east of Edmonton this district enjoys exceptional transportation facilities. All through and local passenger trains stop at Aberdeen. Being on the main line of the C.N.R., freight is insured prompt dispatch, and daily service is available east and west, and to and from all parts of Canada, the United States and Europe. Situated only twenty-five miles from the Provincial University of Saskatchewan, the Provincial Agricultural College, and Experimental Farm for Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, the farmers, grain growers and others of this district, together with their families, enjoy exceptional educational advantages. An excellent collegiate institute (high school) is also located at Saskatoon within quick and convenient reach of Aberdeen by rail with passenger trains each way daily. Coal from the Edmonton district can be laid down in car lots in Aberdeen for \$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton while wood is delivered

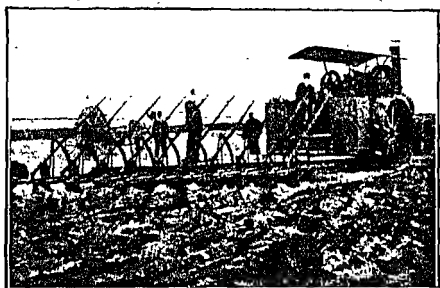
in this district by team from the wooded area north-east of the town, a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, for \$2 to \$3 a load. Within ninety miles of the merchantable timber area of the province where some of the largest lumber mills in Canada are operated, this district is well supplied by lumber and at prices which compare most favorably with those in effect in the prairie states of the upper Mississippi valley.

Superior Crop and Climatic Conditions

Bordering on the south branch of the Saskatchewan River where it first approaches the north branch of the same mighty waterway, and in the very heart and center of the famous Saskatchewan Valley, the district of Aberdeen enjoys superior soil and climatic conditions for the growth of the bumper crops of hard spring wheat, oats, flax, etc., for which the Saskatchewan Valley is famed throughout the world. The soil of this district is especially fertile, being composed of a deep, dark loam extending from one foot to three feet in depth. Under this surface soil is a heavy clay subsoil. This subsoil prevents moisture contained in the rich surface soil from escaping downward, while the supply of moisture held by the dark humus in the rich surface soil is constantly renewed from the abundant rainfall characteristic of this district. The soil of this district is everywhere practically free from an excess of alkali. It contains, however, sufficient mineral constituents, and in just the right proportions, to insure a good stiff stand of wheat and other grains. This is also conducive to extremely large yields and the economical handling of the crop. A very large proportion of the whole district



Frank Rentier's Farm Buildings, Aberdeen



Breaking the Raw Prairie, Aberdeen District

conservatively estimated at over ninety per cent., is first-class, fertile, level, arable, open prairie land, suitable for steam and gasoline power breaking. There are no obstructions—no scrub, no hills, no cuts, no cracks. The Aberdeen district is a straight ahead proposition for the mile-long furrow of the breaking plow. In the matter of rainfall and in freedom from dry seasons or hot winds this district is especially favored. There is a reason for this. On the northeast at a distance of fifteen to twenty miles, this district adjoins the park and timber area of Saskatchewan. This timber belt, lying alongside the Aberdeen district, is an insurance by nature against extremes of temperatures and against high winds. Moreover, this proximity of a timber belt indicates that the rainfall has always been abundant, and this condition continues. The Aberdeen district enjoys a liberal rainfall which comes in copious and refreshing showers in June each year—at just the proper time to produce luxuriant and rapid growth of spring wheat and other cereals. The long summer days of bright sunshine in this favored latitude round out a set of conditions which are simply ideal for the production of bumper crops, and which are nowhere else on this continent found in such perfection as in the Aberdeen district in Saskatchewan.

Aberdeen Sports

Outdoor sports, owing to the pleasant climate of this portion of the Saskatchewan Valley, are very popular at Aberdeen. One of the best amateur baseball organizations of the Province is right here at Aberdeen, and the interest shown throughout the district in this athletic game is most enthusiastic. During the season of 1910, in competition with eight teams from all over Central Saskatchewan, Aberdeen won second honors at the

Saskatoon tournament. At Langham tournament second prize was also won, while first prizes were captured at the contests held at Vonda, Sask., and at Rosthern. One of the fastest amateur hockey teams of the province represents this community. Other outdoor sports, as tennis, etc., have their devotees. There is no lack of pleasant and healthful outdoor recreation, and the occupation of grain-growing allows of much leisure for indulgence in sports.

What Aberdeen and District Need

75 more up-to-date farmers.

(43 carloads of settlers' effects arrived at Aberdeen during 1910).

1 Veterinary Surgeon.

1 Lawyer.

1 Creamery

1 Cement Block Plant.

1 Laundry.

1 Brick Yard.

1 Bakery.

1 Cereal Mill

Scores of good farm laborers.

Several builders and mechanics.

WANTED—65 healthy, active young women, good housekeepers, suitable for farmers' wives. Send photos and applications to Secretary Board of Trade, Aberdeen, Saskatchewan.

Vegetables and Small Fruits Plentiful

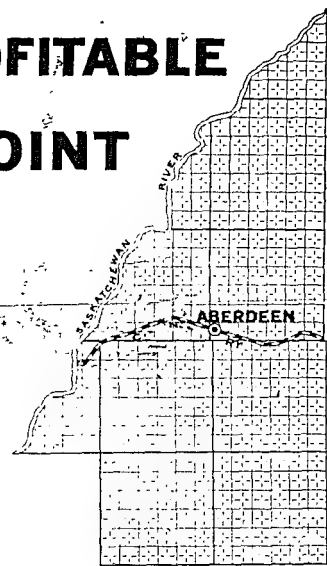
Small fruits and all ordinary varieties of garden vegetables grow luxuriantly and yield abundantly in this district. Every farmer and resident can raise all the necessities and luxuries in this district which can be grown in Illinois or Ontario, and many are doing so. Tomatoes have been ripened by July 20th in the open air and without hothouse or cold frame protection. The fruit is large, tender and yields abundantly, bushels of tomatoes being gathered from a small garden patch. Mushrooms are native to the prairie in this district and may be gathered in large quantities during the summer. Cabbages, turnips, squashes, radishes, celery, lettuce, onions, etc., are all easily grown, mature rapidly and are tender, toothsome, of extra large size and of prime flavor. Gooseberries, raspberries, red, white and black currants produce their fruit prolifically and of large size, while wild strawberries in many places simply paint the prairie red and may be gathered by the bushel.

Settlement Proceeds Rapidly

During the past year settlement took place at a rapid rate in the favored district of Aberdeen. In

A PROFITABLE POINT

Rural
Municipality of
Aberdeen,
eight
townships,
184,320
acres—
mostly A1
hard wheat
land.
The town
of
Aberdeen
is centrally
located
in the
district.



addition to many others, the following farmers arrived by rail and unloaded 43 cars of settlers' effects, coming from many agricultural regions, widely separated. This shows how practical farmers favor this district in preference to others, owing to the superior advantages for grain growing offered here.

J. Gourhe, Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan.
P. W. Penner, Rosthern, Saskatchewan.
E. A. Bliss, Pontiac, Michigan.
I. Beer, Hespeler, Ontario.
L. Gourlie, Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan.
Geo. Huffman, West Lorne, Ontario.
E. Robbins, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
J. Klassen, Winkler, Manitoba.

C. W. Thompson, Chatham, Ontario.
 Arthur Saunders, Jarvis, Ontario.
 C. Hancock, Alexandria, Indiana.
 C. H. Keys, Alexandria, Indiana.
 J. Cullen, Alexandria, Indiana.
 C. Cullen, Alexandria, Indiana.
 W. J. Bronson, Middleport, N. Y. State.
 J. Lippy, Niagara Falls, N. Y. State.
 W. J. Harner, Lodi, Ohio.
 Peter Klassen, Winkler, Manitoba.
 R. Trussell, Albia, Iowa.
 B. A. Rose, Drinkwater, Saskatchewan.
 C. H. Thurston, Drinkwater, Saskatchewan.
 J. Weins, Rosthern, Saskatchewan.
 J. Wiebe, Borden, Saskatchewan.
 W. R. Smith, Woodstock, Ontario.
 C. O. Leland, Middleport, N. Y. State.
 Doctor Dewhurst, Middleport, N. Y. State.
 J. D. Friesen, Borden, Saskatchewan.
 R. O. Thurston, Alexandria, Indiana.
 N. V. Markle, Alexandria, Indiana.
 Wolfe Brothers, Hillsdale, Michigan.
 Lee Compton, Middleport, N. Y. State.
 J. M. Wiebe, Borden, Saskatchewan.
 C. Markle, Drinkwater, Saskatchewan.
 E. Lynch, Drinkwater, Saskatchewan.
 D. H. Redekoff, Laird, Saskatchewan.
 H. Anthony, Hillsdale, Michigan.
 J. F. Ogden, Drinkwater Saskatchewan.
 L. F. Waldon, Albia, Iowa.

Taxes are Light

Owing to the level yet well drained surface of this district, municipal improvements are easily and inexpensively installed. Excellent country roads can be quickly constructed at small cost. The law-abiding character of all the people necessitates no expenditure whatever for law and order. Education is liberally assisted from the funds of the province. The municipal taxes for the Rural Municipality of Aberdeen are only five cents per acre.

Hints for Settlers

Experience has shown that incoming settlers can, by forethought, guard against many delays and inconveniences en route. By giving attention to little things in time—before starting—even losses may be easily prevented. For the guidance of intending settlers shipping their effects by rail we suggest the following.

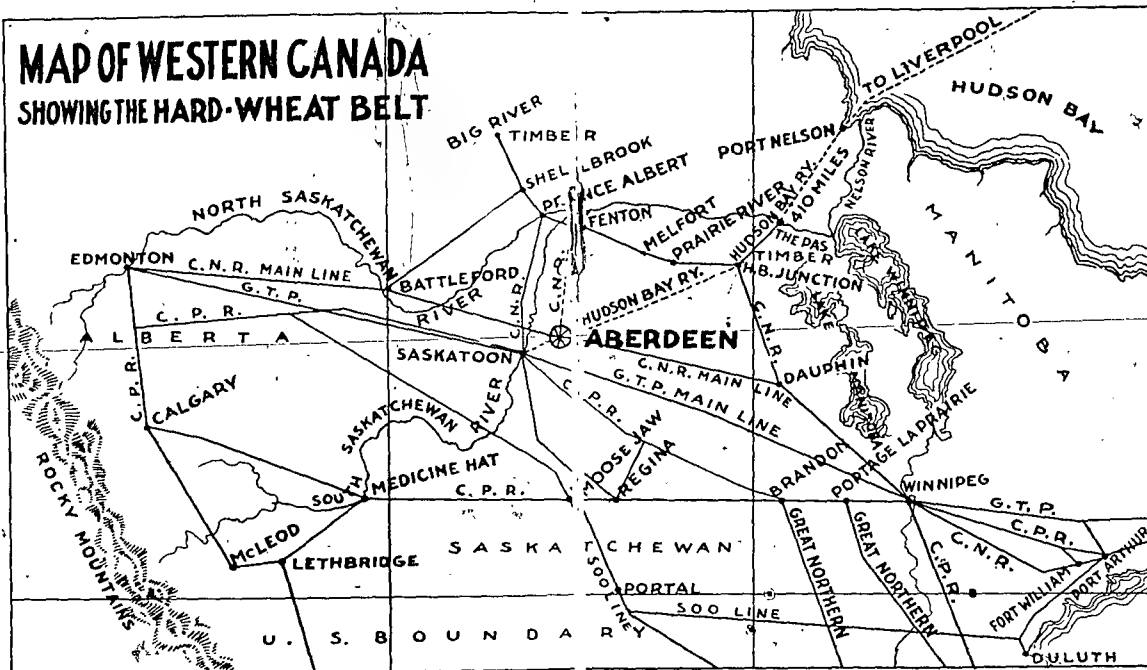
- 1—All partitions in cars should be very strongly and securely erected.
- 2—All overhead structures should also be very strongly fastened to the car.



Main Street, Aberdeen, Sask.

- 3—Special care should be taken in hanging lanterns. Don't use rope or string, but wire or metal. Be sure to hang from the top of lanterns, as otherwise they may upset.
- 4—Animals accustomed to each other may be advantageously turned loose together, but strange or vicious animals should be securely stalled and fastened.
- 5—Bags filled with straw or hay should be suspended between animals and the inside of the car to prevent bruises and cuts.
- 6—It is best to stand animals closely side by side, without partitions between them.
- 7—Careful inquiry should be made by intending settlers in advance as to the number of head of stock permitted in each car of settlers' effects.
- 8—Stock should be loaded heads or tails to end of train—not crosswise.
- 9—Barrels for water for stock should be provided in each car containing animals, sufficient to supply requirements if delayed between railway divisional points where barrels should be refilled.
- 10—Feed horses and cattle only hay and a little bran. Give only one pail of water each day. Don't feed any grain in transit. Stock have no exercise en route. Keep your cars well ventilated to prevent animals becoming overheated. Watch this.
- 11—The best time to ship—March to middle of April.
- 12—The best cars to use are stock cars, if you can arrange to protect household goods from rain.
- 13—One man is allowed with each car, but the Aberdeen Board of Trade has started an agitation to have two men in charge for distances over 1,000 miles.
- 14—Upon arrival, look up some member of Board of Trade who will be only too anxious to be of assistance.

MAP OF WESTERN CANADA SHOWING THE HARD-WHEAT BELT



Why Land Prices will Quickly Advance

There are many basic reasons why the good hard wheat lands of this district will quickly advance in price. First, the intrinsic value of the land, based upon its net earning capacity, is several times the present market price of land here. Second, the area of wheat lands of the world cannot be increased—it is limited, but the consumers of wheat bread throughout the world is rapidly increasing. Third, the demand for the superior wheat lands of this district is increasing from year to year. Everybody will eventually want them. Fourth

the proposed removal of American duty on Canadian wheat, when it becomes effective, as it now promises to do at an early date, will increase the market price and also the net profits, about 15 cents per bushel. At 25 bushels per acre, this means an additional net profit of \$3.75 per acre annually to the wheat grower and capitalizing this at even 10 per cent, the increase in the value of wheat land is \$37.50 per acre. This advance should take place in a very few years. Fifth, the early completion of the Hudson Bay railway, which the Dominion Government is now actively building, will bring this district one thousand miles nearer the

markets of Europe, cutting out one thousand miles of expensive rail haul. This will increase the net profits to the grain grower about 13 cents per bushel, and increase the value of his land, on the basis shown in "Four" above, \$32.50 per acre. And there are now only 410 miles of the Hudson Bay railway to build. Under such circumstances it is the dictates of wisdom and foresight for farmers to secure holdings of land early in this favored district and before the large and inevitable rise in wheat land prices takes place. Land will never again be so cheap in this district as it is to-day.

Study the Map

On pages 16 and 17 is given a skeleton map of Western Canada showing the chief railway lines and the Saskatchewan River, in the fertile valley of which Aberdeen district is centrally located. Aberdeen is also situated at the center of the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada, midway between Winnipeg and Edmonton but bordering on the park and timber belt which lies like a muffler along the northern part of Saskatchewan. The advantageous location of Aberdeen on the Hudson Bay route shows the shipping advantages this district will shortly enjoy in addition to the excellent facilities now afforded by the main line of the C.N.R. System.

Flax Pays Prodigiously

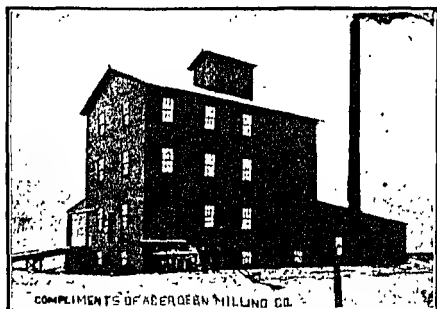
While hard spring wheat as a staple crop in this district pays handsomely, flax pays prodigiously. At prices now ruling for flax and the large yields which can be secured in this district of twenty bushels per acre, the net profits from one crop of flax will more than pay for the entire cost of the land. Both soil and climate in the Aberdeen district are admirably adapted for the raising of flax, and the success of those who have already grown this prodigiously profitable crop has encouraged many of the progressive grain growers of this district to sow large areas in this crop in 1911.

Cuts that Convince

Every illustration in this booklet is from a scene in Aberdeen district or town. Scores of even more interesting scenes of progress and prosperity await the visitor to this center.

A Few Interesting Items

R. Trussell, of Albia, Iowa, in 1909 secured a whole section of land in this district, and during 1910 broke up the whole 640 acres ready for crop this year.



Aberdeen Mill—Capacity 125 barrels a day

Geo. and Guy Cullen, of Alexandria, Indiana, bought last year a section of land and broke up 400 acres ready for 1911 crop.

M. A. Haines of Pontiac, Michigan, bought 640 acres last year and broke 360 acres ready for 1911 crop.

J. F. Ogden broke 4,000 acres of his land in this district during 1910.

C. H. Thurston, of Drinkwater, Sask., and R. O. Thurston of Alexandria, Indiana, broke 200 acres of their own land in this district during the season of 1910.

B. A. Rose has plowed 30 to 35 acres of raw prairie with his steam outfit during 1910. "It's easy breaking," says he, "but the soil is A1 wheat land."

Besides ten power-plowing outfits at work in this district during 1910, half a dozen more have been ordered for breaking in 1911.

What Farmers Say

Any of the farmers of this district will bear testimony, as to the excellence of this area as an agricultural proposition. Write to them and see what they say. A number have written to our Board of Trade and here is what they think of this district.

Any person desiring further particulars is cordially invited to correspond with any of those whose letters are published here. Address all enquiries to Aberdeen, Sask.. All letters are signed statements of facts voluntarily made by farmers themselves.

Aberdeen, Sask. Jan. 30, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

I have been farming in this district for three years and now have 640 acres of excellent wheat land, all of which is under cultivation except 90 acres which is in pasture. In the standing grain competition in a wide area in Central Saskatchewan, comprising about 1,000 square miles, my wheat took second prize in 1910. My wheat yielded 37 bushels per acre in 1910. The year before wheat produced 42 bushels per acre. I have 20 head of draught horses and 10 head of cattle and there isn't a better stock country out of doors. My farm buildings, machinery and stock I value at over \$31,700. The seasons here are admirably adapted for profitable grain growing and stock raising; and all the comforts and conveniences of the most densely populated areas of Europe are to be found in this district.

FRANK RENTIER.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 28, 1911.

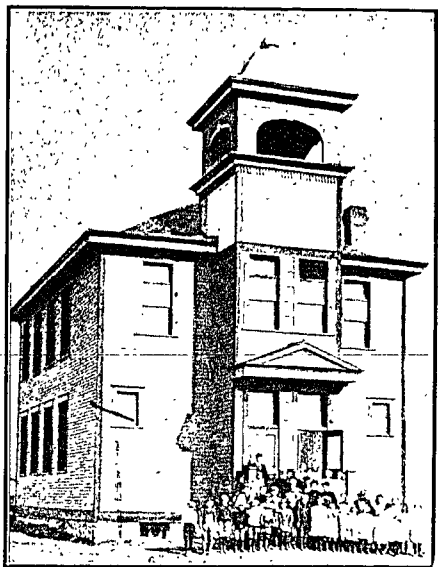
BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

I came from Pickering Township in Ontario and settled near Yellow Grass, Sask., ten years ago. After farming in that district for seven years with success I decided that the Aberdeen district afforded superior advantages for grain growing and decided to settle in this district. Securing 320 acres of land four and one-half miles southwest of Aberdeen, I now have 290 acres under cultivation. In 1909 my wheat averaged 30 bushels per acre, some going over 40 bushels. Some of the land had been cropped with wheat three years in succession, yet my wheat graded No. 1 Hard at the local mill at Aberdeen and tested 66 pounds to the bushel. In 1910 my wheat averaged from 25 to 30 bushels per acre and graded No. 1 Northern. Oats also yield excellently. There is no such thing as crop failure in this district, and land that is properly farmed always produces a good crop of first class wheat and other grain. I have no hesitation in saying that this is the best grain-growing district in the West. Small fruits and vegetables yield better than in Ontario. These are of prime quality and thrive and grow surprisingly.

LOUIS GOURLIE.

P.S.—I am farther ahead now after only ten years farming in Saskatchewan than I would be from twenty years continuous toil in Ontario. Besides conditions here are so favorable for farming and assist so substantially that a man has to work only half time.—L. G.



School in Aberdeen, Sask.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 30, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,
GENTLEMEN:—

I started farming here in 1908, and have now 640 acres of tip-top wheat land, with 400 acres ready for crop this year. I consider this the best farming district in Saskatchewan, and would not care to exchange my farm for one in any other district in Canada. My oats have produced 80 bushels to the acre. Horses thrive exceedingly well in this climate, which is certainly adapted for grain growing and stock raising. The advantages of good roads, good markets, railway, schools, telephones, makes this an ideal country for a man and his family to grow prosperous and happy, and I would not think of going back to Ontario to farm, as prairie farming looks too good to me for that.

L. M. REESE.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 28, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
ABERDEEN, SASK.,

GENTLEMEN:—

In 1902 I came to the Aberdeen district, settling on section 30, 40, R. 2, W. of 3rd, taking up a homestead and my son doing likewise. Erecting a house that spring, we broke 120 acres the first season, getting 22 bushels of wheat from the first crop, 1903. We kept breaking each year, and now have 475 acres ready for crop in 1911. We now own 1,280 acres of first class wheat land which cost us from \$4 to \$16 per acre, and we now value the land alone at \$25,600, while improvements, implements and stock would make us worth, I estimate, over \$40,000. I have farmed in Southern Manitoba in the Red River Valley, but consider this district the superior of any other for grain growing and stock and would not exchange my holdings for similar ones in any part of the world. In 1910 I won the first prize for the whole province of Saskatchewan for the best wheat and oats grown in Saskatchewan.—In nine years I have cleared over \$25,000 which is more than I believe I could have made in any other occupation than farming or in any other district than that of the favored one of Aberdeen.

PETER J. FRIESEN.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 30, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

Along with my brother P. J., I came to this district in 1902 and now we are operating one of the largest farms in this part of the Province of Saskatchewan. We own 960 acres of land and have it all under cultivation. Wheat, oats and flax yield excellently. Wheat has averaged throughout 25 bushels per acre; oats, 40 to 50 bushels per acre; and flax 15 bushels per acre. The land is easily cultivated, water is plentiful and good and can be had in abundance at less than ten feet. Coming from the southwestern part of Minnesota, (Cottonwood County); we have no hesitation in saying that this part of Saskatchewan is far in advance of Minnesota as a grain growing country and with graded roads, convenient markets, school and telephone to be built this year we have all the advantages and comforts to make us happy. We would not think of going back to Minnesota, except to visit our old friends, which I have done.

WALL BROTHERS, per J. J. WALL.



Outdoor Entertaining, Aberdeen, Sask.

Aberdeen, Sask., Feb. 1, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

Ten years ago we came to Western Canada from England where we had been brought up on a farm. After working as farm laborers in the Brandon district for several years, three years ago we rented a section of land in the Aberdeen district and now own 500 acres of land under cultivation, and 140 acres additional. We have grown 38 bushels of wheat per acre, and our average for the past two years has been 32 bushels per acre. We have a well stocked farm, 12 head of draught horses, excellent water at shallow depth, and we much prefer this country and climate to that of England.

NEWTON BROTHERS, per F. NEWTON

Aberdeen, Sask., Feb. 1, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

From Yellow Grass in Southern Saskatchewan where I farmed six years, I come to the Aberdeen district in the spring of 1910, bringing six cars of settlers' effects. I have now 1,058 acres of A1 wheat land, which has 880 acres broken ready for this year's crop. I'm satisfied that this is an A1 wheat growing district and land is worth much more than its present market price. I expect to break up the rest of my land this year and to put in a large area of flax, (over 800 acres), as I've seen some great crops of flax in this district that sold for \$3.50 per bushel. All my breaking is done by steam power.

B. H. ROSE.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 30, 1911

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

This is my third year in the Aberdeen district, as I came here from Yellow Grass in Southern Saskatchewan in March, 1908. I find that this district has many important advantages over Southern Saskatchewan. My half section has 265 acres under cultivation and practically every acre of the remainder can be cultivated with ease. During the past three years my spring wheat has averaged over 31 bushels per acre, and that is enough to satisfy me that this district is the best in all the West for wheat farming.

WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.

Formerly of Yellow Grass, Sask., and Yorkshire, Eng.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 30, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

Coming here as a carpenter, I followed my trade for five years in this district, and although wages have been good and work plentiful, farming has appeared so much more profitable in this district that I have purchased 320 acres of No. 1 wheat land and intend to get it all under cultivation without delay, as every acre of it can be easily and economically broken ready for crop. From observation in the West I am convinced this is the ideal spot for a man to make money at farming and I've made up my mind to profit by the big crops of hard wheat and other cereals so easily and cheaply grown in this district year after year.

W. W. DEWITT



An Afternoon at Mirror Lake, Near Aberdeen,
Sask.



Boating on Mirror Lake, Near Aberdeen, Sask.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 28, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

For two years my father and I have been engaged in farming in earnest in the Aberdeen district, being attracted to this line of work by the exceptional yields, inexpensive methods of work and large net profits from grain growing in this district. Two years ago we took up 480 acres of land and now have 260 acres under cultivation. Wheat has yielded 25 bushels per acre. Oats have produced 90 bushels to the acre. We are more than satisfied that farming in this district is the most profitable, healthful and pleasant occupation to be found. Aberdeen district is certainly a garden for grain growing.

A. N. WINTERS.

Formerly of Orillia, Ontario.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 30, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

Coming originally from a good farming district near Baltimore, Maryland, and later from Madison County, Indiana, I think I know what good farm land and favorable climate means. And I have no hesitation in saying that the Aberdeen district in Central Saskatchewan is the banner section for profitable wheat growing and the production of flax and other grains. I've come to this conclusion by seeing what others are doing here. On my 160 acres, secured in 1910, I have 100 acres ready for crop. Good water, plenty of it, schools, markets, graded roads, and numerous other advantages make this a most desirable district for profitable farming. I much prefer Aberdeen district to Southern Saskatchewan.

L. S. MERRIKEN.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 30, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

I homesteaded here ten years ago, five years before the Canadian Northern built through this district. Before the railway came it was slow work. Since the railway came I purchased 320 acres more and have 450 acres now ready for crop this year. Last year I started seeding March 14th and began harvesting August 6th. Wheat yielded 25 bushels per acre last year and I have raised 34 bushels per acre. My wheat for three years has graded No. 1. One can get to seeding early in this district. From 12 acres I raised 212 bushels of flax last year. Oats yield from 50 to 70 bushels per acre on my farm. Roads, schools, markets, domestic and farm water supply are all advantages we enjoy, and we will have rural telephones this year. Coming from Southern Manitoba, I do not hesitate to say that the Aberdeen district is a far better farming district and the climate here is much to be preferred to that in Manitoba. I have had not one cent's damage from hail since coming here ten years ago.

P. P. MILLER.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 30, 1911.

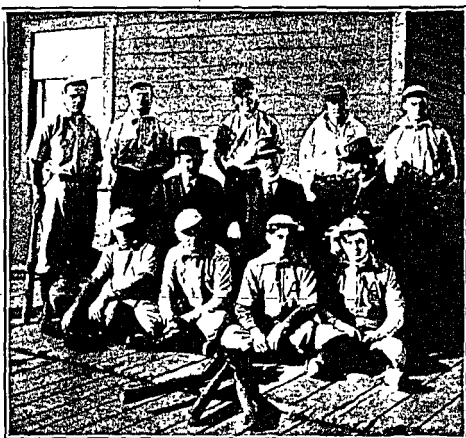
BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

After farming in the Yellow Grass district in Southern Saskatchewan for four years I learned of the superior agricultural and grain growing advantages of the Aberdeen district in Central Saskatchewan. In 1907 I purchased 320 acres of land four miles from Aberdeen and in 1910 added another 100 acres to my farm. I moved up here in March, 1910, and have found the land here is more easily worked, produces excellent crops, and good water in abundant quantity is easily obtained. At present I have 275 acres ready for crop this year. My land has produced 40 bushels of spring wheat per acre year after year. This is certainly one of the best, if not the best district in all Western Canada for growing hard wheat and other grains. Flax grows abundantly too.

J. R. C. GOURLIE.

Formerly of Yellow Grass, Sask., and near Toronto, Ontario.



Aberdeen's Winning Baseball Team

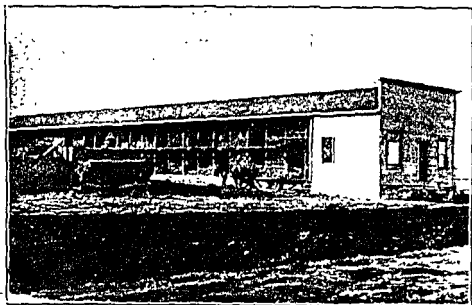
Aberdeen, Sask Jan. 30, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

For six years I've lived in the Aberdeen district and now own 480 acres of A1 wheat land. The soil here is a deep loam on clay subsoil and produces great crops of wheat and other grains. The land is easily worked and I will have 250 acres ready for crop this year. Wheat has produced well, going 37 bushels per acre, and the cost of production makes the net profits large. Water is plentiful at a depth of twenty-seven feet and is excellent quality. Graded roads, convenient markets, rural telephones and school are now in this neighborhood or will be supplied this year. Coming from Cottonwood County, Minnesota, I much prefer this climate and the yield of wheat and other grains which are all far superior in this district. I have two brothers also in this district farming 960 acres of land and they all like this district and would not think of returning to Minnesota to farm.

FRED J. WALL.



One of the Local Lumber Yards

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 28, 1911

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN,

GENTLEMEN:—

From experience in farming in another district of Central Saskatchewan I learned by experiment that the best class of soil for wheat and other grain production was the quality of black loam on a clay subsoil which constituted about 40 acres of my farm at H. Anxious to secure a large holding of this desirable land I looked over the Prairie Provinces at intervals during two years and at last discovered what I was searching for in the Aberdeen district. Here I purchased 640 acres and have since added 480 acres more to my holdings, making 1,120 acres. At present I have 780 acres under cultivation and the yields have been so satisfactory year in and year out as to prove that good farming pays every year on this soil and in this favorable climate. In 1910 I threshed over 9,000 bushels from 320 acres of hard spring wheat, and that during a year when the Dakotas and Minnesota, where I formerly lived, had a comparatively light crop. This district needs no better test of its fertility and productive capacity for grain than the above record of 1910

W. H. LAWRENCE.

Aberdeen, Sask., Jan. 30, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE,
TOWN.

GENTLEMEN:—

After disposing of my 160 acres in this district last year I looked over a great deal of Western Canada but saw no section that looked so good to me for farming purposes as the Aberdeen district. Therefore, I purchased 320 acres two and one-half miles from Aberdeen and have made up my mind that this is the district for easy and profitable wheat raising and the growing of other grains. The land is so smooth that power plowing, seeding, binding, etc., can all be employed exclusively and with great profit. Wheat has averaged 25 bushels per acre and the quality is away up. Water is plentiful and of excellent quality, and this is a good district for a man and his family to live in. I regard this the best part of all the prairie country from Grand Forks North Dakota, to the Rocky Mountains.

EDWARD MILLER.





Smith Library

Directory of Aberdeen Saskatchewan

ELEVATORS

BRITISH AMERICAN NORTHERN BEAVER

ABERDEEN MILLING COMPANY

CAPACITY 125 BARRELS PER DAY

LUMBER YARDS

A. N. WINTER & Co.

MONARCH LUMBER CO

IMPLEMENT AGENCIES

MCCORMICK

COCKSHUTT

MASSEY-HARRIS

DEERING

LIVERY AND FEED BARN

E. W. DAILEY

P. W. DUECK

PETER REGIER

GENERAL MERCHANTS

H. SCHROEDER

J. WALCH

HURLBURT & TAYLOR

PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST

J. M. HOLMES, M. D.

HARDWARE

J. HEINRICH

REAL ESTATE

G. W. McCLASKEY

C. L. & G. L. HUTCHEON

BLACKSMITHS

HECTOR MACLEAN

WM. WILKIE

HARNESS MAKER

D. M. CUSITAR

BANK

BANK OF HAMILTON, Assets \$35,000,000

HOTEL

ABERDEEN HOTEL

CLUBS

ABERDEEN HAS A SOCIAL CLUB-ROOM FOR THE
ENTERTAINMENT OF VISITORS
TENNIS CLUB

There are still thousands of acres
of perfect prairie land—level, fertile,
well-drained, ready for the power
plow, awaiting the wheat grower
in the Aberdeen district in the
Saskatchewan Valley. Come and
get YOUR share before the early
and inevitable large advances in
prices take place.



For further information write

Board of Trade
Aberdeen, Sask.